

**The Sun.**  
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THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

If our friends who favor us with newspaper for publication wish to have their advertisements returned, they must in all cases send stamp for the purpose.

THE SUN can be had of Messrs. Smith, Atlee & Co., 25 Broadway Street, New York, London.

**How to Obtain the Force Bill.**

We are in receipt of numerous communications from esteemed readers, asking THE SUN to print the entire text of the Republican Force bill, in order that every voter may determine for himself the exact provisions and significance of that measure.

At different times we have exhibited by synopsis and careful summaries the material parts of the Force bill. We have also explained its significance. Most readers, we imagine, are not aware that the entire text of the DAYTON-LODGE Force bill, as introduced in the Fifty-first Congress, together with the DAYTON-HOAR Force bill, as it was defeated in the Senate by the Democrats led with wonderful skill by ARTHUR P. GORMAN, makes a document that would fill from fifteen to seventeen columns of this newspaper, in solid nonpareil type. Few men would have the patience to read it; most of those who should read it would find their perception of the essential features obscured and lost in the mass of verbiage and detail in which the Devil of Negro Domination is artfully concealed.

But any patriot who desires to undertake the job of original investigation, is entitled to the full text. We therefore announce that the Force bill, as it passed the House, has been issued in a pamphlet of forty-eight rather closely printed pages as a campaign document; and it can be obtained by applying to the National Democratic Campaign Committee, at its headquarters, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**Is the "World" Permitted to Bring in the Cholera?**

It is now apparent that if the cholera obtains an entrance to this city, it will be by way of the World office. There is every reason to believe that Dr. JENKINS has been baffled in his efforts to keep the employees of the World from getting on board the Normanna, and possibly all of the infected ships. That paper has undoubtedly effected communication between the pest and this city, but whether an epidemic here will ensue or not time alone can tell.

We see no reason to doubt that Dr. JENKINS and his assistants have done everything in their power to prevent the World from effecting its purpose. Had it been in his power to do it, we have no doubt he would have committed the man GODDARD to jail; but neither Dr. JENKINS nor any other official could do that under existing laws. It is unfortunate for the city of New York that this is the case.

It is an appalling state of things. Here is not only the chief city of the country, but the whole United States, hanging in suspense upon the efforts of a devoted band of intelligent men, upon whom devolves the whole duty and responsibility of saving us from the invasion of the most horrible and dreaded of pestilences. At such a moment the World, deliberately and with a full knowledge of the consequences, takes the necessary steps to render our quarantines null and void and itself to carry the cholera into this city! In view of what the World has done, it is not too much to say that Dr. JENKINS might just as well have passed the ships up to their docks. The World has boarded them. Letters and packages have been brought to the city and scattered broadcast by the World's agents. What more can be said? What more can be done?

How soon will New York awake to the fact that the World has decided last Friday that it would itself be the vehicle to spread the cholera in its fatal errand in this town?

What have the people to say to this unconceivable outrage and infamy?

Senator McPherson and the World, Newspaper.

We can understand the annoyance of Senator JOHN RODERICK McPHERSON at being confined to a quarantine at the time when he would rather be in New Jersey than in any other place this side of Elysium. He allowed himself a narrow margin of days and hours before the crisis in the campaign for the nomination for Governor. He gets back on schedule time, but behold him tied up in the lower bay, practically as far from New Jersey politics as he were in Pago-Pago harbor, and, what is worse, with the other capital packages of the New Jersey Democracy all at sea and uncommoedly active.

There are proper allowances to be made for the imperfections of human nature under particularly exasperating circumstances, but when these allowances are all made, Senator McPherson's performance of Saturday last remains incomprehensible and inexcusable. Without the least accurate knowledge as to the true condition of things on board of the Normanna, or the slightest perception of the grave responsibility resting on Dr. JENKINS, this Senator of the United States wrote out a querulous protest against his detention in the lower bay, and a certificate that there was no cholera aboard, and had not been any case of cholera on the steamship arriving her trip from Hamburg. Having prepared this extraordinary communication, Senator McPherson entered into collusive arrangements with the infamous cholera-spreaders employed by the New York World, with a view to getting his infected mislaid through quarantine lines and before the public. The Senator's audacious certificate that no cholera existed on the Normanna reached the public simultaneously with the announcement of two more deaths from cholera on that ship since her arrival. Under the laws of New York, Senator McPherson's violation of quarantine rules is

a penal offence, punishable by imprisonment for not longer than one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or by both. It is not likely that the heavy hand of New York justice will be laid upon Mr. McPherson's shoulder when he is released from quarantine. But what an example for a high officer of the Federal Government, a Senator of the United States, one of the nation's chief lawmakers, to set to the community, and this just at the time when, more than at any other time, all public servants should set an example of uncompromising acquiescence and scrupulous observance of the regulations imposed for the sake of the lives and health of millions!

**A Wild Bishop.**

The sermon by Bishop HUGH MILLER THOMPSON of Mississippi to the laboring men at Trinity Church on Sunday was an astonishing harangue. It was unphilosophical and unchristian. It was mere clap-trap, but mischievous clap-trap. That it should have been delivered in that venerable house of worship is astounding.

His very subject, "Labor's Conflict Against Capital," showed that his view of the question he treated is superficial only, for there is no such conflict, except the clash which has always gone on between the selfishness of the seller and the selfishness of the buyer in all trade. His assertion that the Government "limits itself to the taxing of the people in the interest of the capitalist and does not afford any adequate protection to life and property," is false utterly. It is worse. It is inflammatory and seditious. This Government is not a power apart from the people and their property. It is the will of the people. The people are the sole taxing power, and by the Constitution of the Union "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." The citizen with money, or the capitalist, as this incendiary Bishop calls him, has no protection and no advantages under the laws which the poorest man does not enjoy. These laws made by the people also afford complete protection to life and property and extend that defence over every citizen and all of them equally. When rioters threatened the lives of peaceful laborers at Homestead and at Buffalo, the military forces of Pennsylvania and New York respectively were called out to protect the assaulted.

When the Bishop said that "the best government is the one that governs least," he adopted a true and sound political maxim; and so when he told the workmen that "the Government is the last place to appeal to" in their contests for higher wages or to strengthen their organization, he spoke sensibly. But what did he mean by saying afterward that the Government "is not a fraternal power to provide aid for all who need it, as it should be"? What would be such a Government as he would have except a Government that governs least, a socialistic organization, a paternal and charitable machine? What did he mean by advocating the incorporation of trade unions by the State, so that they could "fight capital as they fight labor through their corporations"? Was that not telling the workmen to appeal to the Government when in almost the same breath he had told them not to make such an appeal?

He assailed rich men for travelling and "spending the results of American toil and skill abroad." What would he have done to stop this gratification of individual wishes? Would he prevent a rich man's going out of the country, and would he forbid his sending his own money in the way which suits him? Why, then, should he not fix the amount every body should earn, and the quality of clothes everybody should wear? Think of such absolute rot as this uttered from the pulpit of Trinity Church!

There is no greater crime in the world for absenteeism than this, and probably the rich men of this city have spent over \$100,000,000 in Europe this year, and we hear that there is not money enough in the United States to pay it.

Such an harangue as this we might have expected at a meeting of crazy Socialists or bloodthirsty Anarchists, but when a Bishop of the Episcopal Church addresses language of the kind to a congregation of workmen, especially invited to hear him in the foremost Episcopal house of worship in New York, we are bewildered by the incongruity. What do the Episcopalians think about the matter? Is that the doctrine they wish to hear from their clergy at a time when the military force of the State has had to assemble to protect society against such teachings carried into practice?

**The New Irish Government.**

According to Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, a home rule bill cannot be passed under the most favorable circumstances before the second session of the new Parliament, that is to say, in the winter of 1903-4. It follows that the system known as Castle Government will last for at least a year and a half longer, and Irishmen are deeply interested in the views, abilities and character of the men by whom that system is to be administered. These men are Lord HORTON, the new Lord Lieutenant; Mr. JOHN MONLEY, technically Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, but really the head of the Irish Administration, with a seat in the Cabinet; Mr. WALKER, Lord Chancellor for Ireland; The MACDONALD, Attorney-General; and Sergeant HEMPILL, Solicitor-General. There is one other post of great practical importance, that of Under Secretary, which, it is expected, Mr. GEORGE FORSTER will be invited to fill.

We pass over Lord HORTON, the young and undistinguished peer, who is evidently intended to be the figurehead of the new Government. What his personal opinions and predilections are nobody knows, neither does anybody care, since he must have accepted office on the distinct understanding that he would say ditto to Mr. MONLEY. About the convictions and resolves of the Chief Secretary, who will be even more emphatically the master of the present Irish Administration than Mr. BALFOUR was of the last, there can be no misgiving or misunderstanding in the mind of any Irish patriot. If Ireland has any unshakable and ardent friends among English public men, they are Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MONLEY; and the one is as determined as the other to give her the very largest measure of self-government compatible with the maintenance of an imperial or federal bond between the parts of the United Kingdom. Were Mr. GLADSTONE to die to-morrow, Mr. MONLEY is the man, perhaps the only man, to whom Irish Nationalists could look to lead the alliance with the British Liberal party, on which the fulfillment of their hopes depends. Mr. MONLEY is, therefore, the man of all others to govern Ireland during the considerable interval which must necessarily elapse before a home rule bill can be passed, and which the Tories, firmly planted as they are in the House of Lords, will try to make as long as possible. Whether, with the upper House controlled by Tories, it will be pro-

table to carry a bill for the immediate relief of evicted tenants, is at least doubtful. But all the assistance possible is rendered; and in all other ways the law will be administered from a Nationalist point of view and by agencies in sympathy with the wishes and opinions of the great majority of the Irish people.

The law appointments of the new Irish Government have been received with a degree of satisfaction which means a great deal in a country taught by experience to regard legal politicians with suspicion. On the score neither of professional qualifications, nor of personal unpopularity, nor of political lukewarmness, has any objection been raised to the nominees for the important offices of Lord Chancellor, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General. Mr. WALKER, The MACDONALD, and Sergeant HEMPILL were all at the very top of their profession; they are universally respected and esteemed, and they are known to be heartily in favor of home rule.

We come now to an office which, as Irishmen are well aware, is of all the most weighty and significant from an administrative point of view. Mr. MONLEY will be mainly occupied with legislative duties; while Parliament is in session, most of his time will be spent not in Dublin, but at Westminster. During his absence from Ireland the real chief of the Castle Government will be the Under Secretary. This post, during Mr. MONLEY's last term of office, was held by Sir ROBERT HAMILTON, but it is no secret that the latter was himself guided by an able Irishman, who had no formal recognition and was burdened with no acknowledged responsibility. It is obviously better that the hand which in fact holds the reins should be publicly recognized and made accountable. Mr. GEORGE FORSTER is the man who, when Mr. MONLEY was formerly Chief Secretary, was the power behind the throne, and it is now believed that he will have the place of Under Secretary. He is Mr. MONLEY's personal friend; he stands well with the leading members of both the McCarty and Redmond parties, and his appointment has been predicted and welcomed by Irish newspapers.

On the whole, Irishmen have reason to put faith in the men who are to carry on the old system of Castle Government during the period which must intervene before it is superseded by home rule.

**The Rifle Meeting at Sea Girt.**

One of the youngest of the State rifle ranges has already come to the front in point of celebrity and importance. The holding of this year's annual fall prize meeting of the National Rifle Association at Sea Girt makes the range on the New Jersey coast the centre of attention for rifle men, and marks the present week as the climax of the rifle season.

Certainly no more attractive rendezvous for the marksmen could be asked than that at Sea Girt. It is on the spacious and beautiful camping grounds of the New Jersey National Guard, directly along the ocean, where the tolls of target practice are mitigated by the delights of surf bathing. Had the meeting been held a month ago it could have counted on throngs of visitors from the watering places that dot the coast all along from Atlantic Highlands to Point Pleasant; but custom as imperatively fixes the American military rifle contests for September as it does the British for July. Happily, the shooters and not the sightseers are relied on to furnish financial support to the meeting.

In this week's programme the first two days are for preliminary practice; Wednesday for regular matches at known distances; Thursday for matches in skirmish drill; Friday for the National Rifle Association's matches; Saturday for such miscellaneous competitions as may be arranged. In the New Jersey Rifle Association's matches are included the Members, the Kuser, the All Comers' Military, the Schuetzen, and the Marine Memorial. The State competitions include one between teams of six from the New Jersey National Guard regiments, and another between teams of six from the National Guardsmen of the various States. In this last the entries are Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Never in the long existence of Creedmoor did teams from so many different States contest at any meeting, and Sea Girt may well be proud of its progress should all these entries be made good. Maine had a twelve at Creedmoor just ten years ago; but Delaware and Maryland have never had competitors in the range.

As additions to the regular programme of the meeting the time-honored and famous matches of the National Rifle Association will of course be very welcome. One of them is for the Wimbledon Cup, open to all citizens of the United States, thirty shots at 1,000 yards, with any rifle within the rules. It was first won by FULTON, in 1875, and then by ALLEN, SELPH, HYDE, FARRELL, and many others. The Interstate match, for the bronze Soldier of Marathon, ten shots at 200 and 500 yards, also dates back to 1875, when it was won by the New York twelve; Connecticut captured it in 1876; California in 1877; New York in 1878 and 1879; New Jersey in 1880; New York again in 1881; Pennsylvania in 1882; Michigan in 1883; Pennsylvania in 1884 and 1885; Massachusetts the next four years in succession; New York in 1889 and 1890; Connecticut in 1891; New Jersey in 1892; Massachusetts the next four years in succession; New York in 1899 and 1900; Connecticut in 1901; New Jersey in 1902.

It is an ignorant writer who complains that there is hardly any demand for solid books of the present generation. We believe the proportion of readers of books of the highest solidity is ten times greater in this generation than it was in the last generation, and a hundred times greater than it was four generations ago. Ask the publishers of that kind of books. Look at the thick catalogues of books of that kind, in the hands of all lines of science, in the libraries of all professions, and in the other branches of fundamental knowledge.

The works of the scientists from ARISTOTLE to DARWIN, and of the philosophers from PLATO to SPENCER, and of the poets from HOMER to GOETHE, have far more readers in our time than they had before. The books of that more solid kind have been printed and sold within the past quarter of a century than in all the centuries previous years. The number of college students in the United States this year is about ten times as great as it was twenty years ago. The people of the higher generation are not content with the higher learning. It is by far the most learned generation that ever existed. There are far more learned men in the world at the close of this century than the world ever had at any other time. The books of these learned persons are read by many. The publishers of the books of that kind are not suffering from a lack of orders, and the living generation is more active among mankind. The SUN gives a good show to all branches of learning.

We believe that the next generation will be even more learned than the present generation is, and that the progress of learning will continue from generation to generation, until finally the whole race of mankind will be a learned race. The people of the higher generation are not content with the higher learning. It is by far the most learned generation that ever existed. There are far more learned men in the world at the close of this century than the world ever had at any other time. The books of these learned persons are read by many. The publishers of the books of that kind are not suffering from a lack of orders, and the living generation is more active among mankind. The SUN gives a good show to all branches of learning.

**THE COMPILER FOR THE SWINDLER.**

The Press and the Reading Public Have Not One Opinion Concerning Politician.

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Morrill Goddard, city editor of the World, and four members of his staff attempted to board the Moravia on Wednesday, after it had been announced that she had cholera aboard, and the Captain had received his orders to shoot any one who set foot on the vessel. The World contingent went down the bay on a tug, and Goddard and one reporter jumped from their tug to that of the Health Officers, which was waiting to receive them. The other three, who were not so lucky, were taken to the Quarantine station. There they attempted to jump ashore and escape, and only desisted when one of the doctors threatened to shoot if they did not remain where they were. Had the men succeeded in boarding the ship and interviewing the officers and passengers, and then returning to the World building to write their stories, they would have done their best to bring cholera into this city, and had they succeeded, instead of being heroes of the hour, they would have been fit subjects for mob law.

The World's evidently published under spirit control. After a wild effort to gather some cholera germs for distribution in New York, the editor and his posse of bacilli collectors returned a village of cholera, and over a year and returned triumphantly. They remembered that this is the same crowd who tried to get to the top of an alleged trip to the post-house on North Brother Island. Would it not have been simpler to have placed the matter in the hands of the cable fakir and let him let it without leaving the office?

From the Brooklyn Sunday-City.

"If you see it in THE SUN, it's so."—Old Proverb.

Discussing New York papers with an attaché of one of the prominent Republican journals of that city recently he said with much earnestness, "THE SUN is the greatest paper in the world, and we are proud of it." The literary requirements of Dana are unsurpassed, his knowledge of national and political history, his association with the great men of the country in the trying days of the rebellion, and his long experience in public life place him "from his shoulders and up" as a writer in journalism, and a guide to the country. This man, who has been stamped on the paper and makes pertinent the phrase sometimes heard, "Dana's SUN."

But the greatest achievement of THE SUN is the discomfiture and putting to flight the muckle giant Pulitzer, he of the bronze dome and tallest tower, owner of the World, who by his article in the Sun, assuming to give one more thoroughly and quickly exposed and punished by an avenging Nemesis.

In exposing this fraud THE SUN was doing good service to the whole guild of journalism; a guild which should shun the moral leper and escape the contagion of his foul presence. Aaked with the amount of instructions given to the man who would bring down journalism to the level of the bunco man.

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The New York World is evidently determined to be known as the champion fake newspaper of the country. Publicly has already been given to some of its more conspicuous exposures, and we are sure that the exposure of its professional depravity. Thus, on the morning the World published a long and detailed interview with John Roff, who was said to be the pilot of the Moravia, and the article was embellished with a cut of the pilot's features. None of the other papers had the news, and the World's falsehoods were exposed by its own reporter and the exclusive character of its information.

All this would have been very well had the interview been genuine, but its utter falsity is exposed by the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots for the port of New York, who says that there is no pilot by the name of John Roff on the Moravia, and that the pilot who brought in the Moravia is Thomas Connor. The picture published by the World resembles neither Roff nor Connor, and a common testifies that he has spoken with no newspaper man since his arrival.

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It is an ignorant writer who complains that there is hardly any demand for solid books of the present generation. We believe the proportion of readers of books of the highest solidity is ten times greater in this generation than it was in the last generation, and a hundred times greater than it was four generations ago. Ask the publishers of that kind of books. Look at the thick catalogues of books of that kind, in the hands of all lines of science, in the libraries of all professions, and in the other branches of fundamental knowledge.

**THE COMPILER FOR THE SWINDLER.**

The Press and the Reading Public Have Not One Opinion Concerning Politician.

One remarkable feature of THE SUN's exposure of the World's interview is the interest taken in the matter by the public. Naturally every active newspaper man and every person of journalistic tendencies has followed the controversy closely, but the outside public, men and women who are supposed to be indifferent to rows between newspapers, have been interested. I have heard of a man, a lawyer, who has been in the office of a newspaper, and in business houses. Everywhere the sentiment was one of disgust at the World for imposing upon its readers false interviews, and resorting to such disgusting methods to cover up its own infamy by calling the other side a liar. The exposure of the World's interview has been published. Instead of an injury to honest journalism, the showing up of the fraudulent interviews and false cable messages, followed as it was by the prompt denunciation by the press generally, has had a wholesome effect. It required documentary evidence to convince the public that the World's known falsifying propensities, had been guilty of such heinous offenses against the unwritten laws of journalism, and condemnation of such practices by all the papers has, if anything, increased the confidence of the public in the integrity of the press.

Morrill Goddard, city editor of the World, and four members of his staff attempted to board the Moravia on Wednesday, after it had been announced that she had cholera aboard, and the Captain had received his orders to shoot any one who set foot on the vessel. The World contingent went down the bay on a tug, and Goddard and one reporter jumped from their tug to that of the Health Officers, which was waiting to receive them. The other three, who were not so lucky, were taken to the Quarantine station. There they attempted to jump ashore and escape, and only desisted when one of the doctors threatened to shoot if they did not remain where they were. Had the men succeeded in boarding the ship and interviewing the officers and passengers, and then returning to the World building to write their stories, they would have done their best to bring cholera into this city, and had they succeeded, instead of being heroes of the hour, they would have been fit subjects for mob law.

The World's evidently published under spirit control. After a wild effort to gather some cholera germs for distribution in New York, the editor and his posse of bacilli collectors returned a village of cholera, and over a year and returned triumphantly. They remembered that this is the same crowd who tried to get to the top of an alleged trip to the post-house on North Brother Island. Would it not have been simpler to have placed the matter in the hands of the cable fakir and let him let it without leaving the office?

From the Brooklyn Sunday-City.

"If you see it in THE SUN, it's so."—Old Proverb.

Discussing New York papers with an attaché of one of the prominent Republican journals of that city recently he said with much earnestness, "THE SUN is the greatest paper in the world, and we are proud of it." The literary requirements of Dana are unsurpassed, his knowledge of national and political history, his association with the great men of the country in the trying days of the rebellion, and his long experience in public life place him "from his shoulders and up" as a writer in journalism, and a guide to the country. This man, who has been stamped on the paper and makes pertinent the phrase sometimes heard, "Dana's SUN."

But the greatest achievement of THE SUN is the discomfiture and putting to flight the muckle giant Pulitzer, he of the bronze dome and tallest tower, owner of the World, who by his article in the Sun, assuming to give one more thoroughly and quickly exposed and punished by an avenging Nemesis.

In exposing this fraud THE SUN was doing good service to the whole guild of journalism; a guild which should shun the moral leper and escape the contagion of his foul presence. Aaked with the amount of instructions given to the man who would bring down journalism to the level of the bunco man.

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